THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 240.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 26th, 1831. [Vol. v.

BUENOS AYRES.

We are without any official intelligence this week, from the opposing Armies of General Lopez and Gen. Paz.

A private letter in the *Lucero* of 24th., from an officer in the Army of the former, speaks of some successes obtained by a party under his Command, in the neighbourhood of Cordova.

Present appearances indicate that the war is likely to be desultory, and perhaps prolonged.

From Entrerios we have nothing officially new.—Rumours there are "as plenty as gooseberries," else it would not be Buenos Ayres.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A document has been published by the Representatives of the boundary Provinces, appointing the Governor of Santa Fé, (Brigadier Gen. Estanislao Lopez,) Commander-in-chief of the allied Army of the said provinces, now in active operations, with a salary of 6000 dollars per annum.

The above is signed by Jose Maria Rojas on the part of Buenos Ayres; Domingo Cullen for Santa Fé; and Antonio Crespo for Entrerios.

A communication from Governor Lopez in reply to the above states, that he will make every effort to merit the confidence reposed in him.

A notice from the Government, dated 21st inst., states, that the greater part of the towns in the country districts being without their respective *comisiones de solares*, it has named persons to compose the said Committees for the present year, with the corresponding regulations.

(The names are annexed to the decree.)

A decree dated 22nd inst. states, that in order to give more respectability to the Police department, and for the preservation of the public peace, a veteran company shall be formed, to be called the Auxiliary Cavalry Company of the Police.

A decree dated 23rd inst., makes some additions to the number of master Carpenters, Blacksmiths and Bricklayers employed in the public works.

A decree dated 23rd inst. states, that in order to prevent confusion, from the variety of names given to the horses belonging to the State—they are in future to be called *Caballos patricios*.

Buenos Ayres, 23rd March, 1831.

The Governor and Captain General of the Province, with the object to continue the arrangement and organization of the country districts, and to provide the necessary means for their security, in the present circumstances, has resolved to leave the capital. In consequence, and in conformity with article 12th of the law of 23rd December, 1823: the Government has decreed.

Article 1st.—During the absence of the Governor the Government of the Province in all its departments, and with the full plenitude and extension of the faculties accorded by the law of 2nd August, 1830, shall be delegated to the three Ministers;—*Don Tomas Manuel de Anchorena* Minister of foreign affairs; *General Marcos Balcarce* Minister of war and marine; and *Don Manuel J. Garcia* Minister of finance.

2nd.—Each Minister shall act for himself in his respective department, with the ordinary faculties of Government.

3rd.—Notwithstanding what is expressed in the preceding articles, the Governor can exercise the ordinary and extraordinary faculties, with which he was invested by the law of the 2nd of August, 1830.

4th.—Let this be published.

Rosas.

Tomas Manuel de Anchorena.
Marcos Balcarce.
Manuel J. Garcia.

A decree dated 23rd inst., re-appoints *Dr. Manuel V. de Maza* private Secretary to the Governor during his absence from the capital, aad in case of illness or any other impediment, his place is to be filled by *Col. Juan Antonio Garreton*.

NOTICE FROM THE TREASURY OFFICE.

The Government under date 17th inst., has postponed for one month more, the time fixed to change the old Notes of the National Bank.

The House of Representatives of the Province has forwarded an address of condolence to the widow and children of Don Juan Angel Vega, one of the Members of the said House lately deceased, with eulogiums upon his memory, and lamenting the loss of a citizen so distinguished.

A conspiracy has been discovered and suppressed in Puerto Alegre, Rio Grande, against the Government, in which some foreign officers were implicated.

We believe that if our paper can claim merit on any score it is that of moderation, but while we rigidly adhere to this principle we also wish to exhibit truth or error in thier proper colours, when we think the public interest may be concerned in so doing.

At the time we made a few remarks on the balance sheet presented to the Stockholders of the Bank at their last meeting, they were suggested by these motives. A writer in the Gaceta Mercantil of the 24th inst., attributes them to the less honorable intention of wishing to destroy the credit of a public institution, which he states to have rendered the most eminent services to the country, and we feel it our duty to repel so invidious a charge.

We cannot in the first instance admit those supposed *former* services as a proof of the *present* prosperous situation of the Bank, and by what logic this proof is to be made apparent, as well as applicable to the question is an enigma to us. We asserted, that the surplus of 1,600,000 dollars exhibited by the balance sheet did not exist, that on the contrary, there was not a sufficiency to return to the Stockholders their subscribed capital, and in this opinion every impartial person, however slightly acquainted with accounts, will concur with us.

It is useless to fatigue our readers by labouring through a tedious discussion to give value to objects which have none. We do not envy the writer in the Gaceta the payments he expects from bankrupt estates, from the branch Bank of San Juan, from the nominal premium of the discount Bank, nor from all other nominal items which he enumerates. Where we should have been desirous to see a little more reality is in his knowledge of political economy, and in his sense of justice. The one would have convinced him that his speculations on the productiveness of the mint must be visionary, for at least half a century to come, and the other ought to have taught the no less salutary lesson, that there exists a wide distinction between moderate criticism and indiscriminate censure, and that those who are chiefly concerned in a public establishment, whatever nation they may belong to, have a right to investigate its real situation.

The first number of a new Periodical was published in this city on 22nd inst., entitled *La Bruja, o La Ave nocturna*, (the Witch, or the Nocturnal bird.)—It has for frontispiece a Condor, and the matter is in verse and prose, connected with the political events, now passing in the Argentine Republic, and its public men.

The Rev. P. J. O'Gorman will preach a Sermon in the College Church, at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, (27th instant.)

In our last we gave the substance of the news from Entrerios, &c.—And as these events pertain to history we have thought it right to give a summary detail of the different documents which have been published.

In the 6th bulletin are two communications from Col. J. H. Coe, one to the Minister of war, the other to the Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, Don Juan Manuel Rosas, relating to the defeat of the force of Don Ricardo Lopez Jordan on 8th inst.; that General Lavalle not knowing of this defeat crossed over from Soriano, with about 40 emigrant officers of Buenos Ayres, that his situation afterwards became extremely critical from the irritation of the country people, who declared vengeance against him as the author of their misfortunes. That on 13th Col. Coe took possession of a launch which was ran on shore at Fray Vento, containing arms, &c.—and much stained with blood, and was informed that several wounded officers of General Lavalle's party had escaped in her from Entrerios, and adds that 6 officers who had been forwarded prisoners to Buenos Ayres, belonged to a party of nine individuals who had left General Lavalle, of which nine, three were taken by the boats endeavouring to pass from Entrerios, three by the *partidos* along the coast, and three were shot.

The 6th bulletin also contains the copy of an intercepted letter with feigned signatures, in which the names of General Alvarez, Col. Suarez, Señor Carril, &c., appear as being engaged in the operations against Entrerios. Likewise two proclamations from the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Entrerios, (Don Pedro Barrenechea,) one to the inhabitants of the province, and the other to the troops, calling upon them to resist and crush the invaders.

The proclamation to the troops is couched in very vehement language against General Lavalle, of which the following are extracts,

"Soldiers.—The perfidious Lavalle, he who *by his order* assassinated the first Magistrate of the Republic, the illustrious Don Manuel Dorrego, this wicked man now profanes and insults the territory of Entrerios with his sanguinary footsteps.

Valiant sons of Entrerios who have known how to triumph, and given so many days glory to the country for the holy cause of liberty—let us gather new laurels—let us hasten to conquer those wicked men, the enemies and barbarous oppressors of the people. Friends, what do the tyrants seek? what does Lavalle and his officers want in this land of the free? Is it peradventure his country? The iniquitous foreigner—he the notorious assassin comes here to pay the forfeit of his horrid crimes. He comes to experience what are the effects of the fury of a free people.

The precious blood of the illustrious victim cries aloud from the tomb for vengeance against his assassin. Let us revenge him—let us make known to the wicked Lavalle and his satellites, that the day of vengeance for the country has come for an offence which astonished the world, and which filled the Argentine Republic with mourning. That the tyrants may see that they must not profane with impunity the land of the free.—The country where has been raised the cry of *federation or death.*"

A proclamation has been republished here, said to have been originally printed in Montevideo, and circulated in Entrerios, &c.—It is without any signature and addressed to the Entrerrianos. stating that their rights and liberties had been infamously sold by the criminal Espino, that he had embraced their cause to overthrow the tyranny of Sola, and then with perfidy without example had sold them to their implacable enemies the Santafecinos, and their allies the Guaicurues.

The proclamation then speaks of the horrors and crimes committed by these monsters, and draws a comparison between the federals who only seek to domineer and destroy, while the unitarians act that there may be order, laws, authorities and country; and proceeds as follows.

Entrerrianos.—The Government who now oppresses the worthy province of Buenos Ayres, is the same who under the pretext of federation corrupted *Espino* with its gold and promises, and who instigated the Santafecinos to persecute and annihilate. See how the flotilla under the Command of the Foreigner *Coe* has served as a prison for our fellow countrymen, and how many have suffered under the power of the tyrant of Santa Fé, and the infamous alliance of that Government.

Entrerrianos—*Union, order, liberty,* this is now our device, and without it there is no country, and without country only assassins and savages live. Union, Entrerrianos fly to arms to defend and pursue to death those who speak to us of this anarchical federation, in which the Caciques wish to live who domineer over the people."

The proclamation concludes with the words long live the liberty of Entrerios—long live the Argentine Republic—long live General Paz and the liberating army.

The 7th bulletin was published in this city on 18th inst., and contained the official despatch from the Governor of Entrerios, (Señor Barrenechea,) to the delegate Governor of that province, Don Ignacio de Vera, relative to the action of the 8th inst., and by him forwarded to the Governor of province of Buenos Ayres. The following is an extract of the said despatch.

Laguna de los Troncos, March 9th, 1831.

"The Governor and Captain General of the Province has the satisfaction to announce to His E the delegate Governor, that the federal arms have triumphed yesterday over the tyrants, who every day receive practical lessons of their impotence, and the value of the decision of a people who desire to be free.

The parricide Ricardo Lopez Jordan, this unnatural son of Entrerios with other chiefs of this same country, and a multitude of unitarian officers with whom they have made common cause, presented themselves in number 600 men, occupying an advantageous position on this side of the Cle, and formed his line of battle in five divisions. In spite of the numerical superiority I prepared to attack them, forming my line into three divisions with the correspondent corps of reserve, for our force only amounted to 400 men, but such was their spirit, their decision and energy, that considering victory as certain, and not being able to contain their ardour I gave orders to charge the enemy, confiding the Command of the centre to Major Pedro Peña, a brave officer who came from the province of Buenos Ayres to instruct the lancers; and who volunteered his services against the tyrants; the right wing to the gallant Lieut. Col of hussars of the federation, Don Hilario Campos; and that of the left to the brave Major of the said corps, Don Bernardino Rodriguez. The charge was impetuous, the first shock horrid; our troops passed to the rear of the enemy and wheeled upon them; the carnage was dreadful, and for three leagues in which the enemy have been pursued and cut down, they shamefully fled at the sight and bravery of the free: more than 100 dead bodies have been found, and among them some officers unknown even to the twelve prisoners taken.

The valiant Captain Mariano Carballo has performed deeds of valour, cutting down without mercy the divisions of the enemy.

Eulogiums are then bestowed on other officers, and the despatch states, that Señor Jordan had scarcely time to escape with 20 men. The number of killed of the force of Governor Barrenechea is stated at 30 men, including Capt. Julian Rios—the wounded not ascertained.

Governor Barrenechea issued a decree after the battle, offering pardon to those individuals who in the space of fifteen days presented themselves to the authorities of the Province, depositing their arms, &c.

The Government of Santa Fé has equipped a flotilla to cruise in the Parana. The schooner-brig Uruguay sailed from Santa Fé the 1st inst., the rest of the vessels of war were immediately to follow. Captain Gordon was to Command the flotilla.

Gaceta Mercantil.

Patagonia.

Another conspiracy was discovered and suppressed, among the black troops in garrison at the town of del Carmen. It appears they were tired of their long sojourn there, and discontent broke out into mutiny. The Commandant forwarded them, (about 50 in number) to Buenos Ayres in the National brig Jacinta. Capt. Ure, and they have since been incorporated into other regiments.

The mutineers had been captured from the Brazilians during the late war, and placed in garrisson duty at Patagonia.

THEATRE.

On 20th inst a musical performance was produced, which will form an epoch in the annals of this theatre. We had expected an ordinary Concert, and were surprised and gratified in hearing the best parts of the opera of Tancredi with chorusses. The charm of the evening, however, rested on the exertions of Master Luis Pablo Rosquellas, a child only 7 years of age. This youthful scion of our talented professor Don Pablo Rosquellas, made his *debut* in the part of Tancredi. He is a phanomenon, and displayed gra-

ces of action, both acquired and natural, and musical talent that one might suppose had been the effect of years of study. We have seen many of those aspirants ycleped youthful Rosciusses, and such exhibitions have oftentimes caused disappointment, if not disgust—but the little Luis Pablo, both astonished and delighted us.—He sings with exquisite taste and judgment, and what his voice wants in strength is compensated by its pureness: his animated action in the *aria perche turbar la calma*, and in the exclamation *al campo* even reminded us of Kean; but it was in the serious parts in which we most admired him, in *di tanti palpiti*, and his really beautiful attitude when reclining against the side scenes, and charming manner in which he sung the soft air which precedes it. He was very prettily attired in Turkish costume, and his face although so young, possesses considerable expression—he is besides a handsome child. We shall watch his progress with much interest, and if in after years, when improved by travel, his talent should continue in the same ratio as that now put forth he will occupy an important part in the histrionic world, and it will be one of the remembrances that in Buenos Ayres he was born, and in Buenos Ayres his acquirements were first exhibited.

Señor Pablo Rosquellas personated *Argirio*, (the father of Tancredi,) and sung with his accustomed skill, in the duet with is son *Ah se di mali mies*.

The house was crouded in every part by a brilliant and delighted audience, the Boxes contained a great portion of ladies. The lady of the Governor and her daughter sat in the lower circle, and in the upper boxes there were one or two fair *debutants* in fashionable life, one of whom, (and it seems but yesterday,) we remember when mere a child.

The performers in the orchestra of this theatre have many claims to praise—they are both numerous and efficient.

A number of amateurs particularly of ladies,attended the rehearsal of the above performances on Saturday evening, and highly applauded the little prodigy.

We would suggest to Señor Rosquellas the propriety of more expedition between the acts.

The husband of our operatic favorite Doña Angela Tani died lately in this city.

We regret to observe that a controversy has arisen between Messrs Bacle and Co., Lithographers of this city, and Capt. Dwerhagen, the author of the map of the Argentine and Bolivian Republics. The former had advertised a Map pointedly stating, that it had no connection with that published by the latter. Captain Dwerhagen attributes motives of resentment on the part of Messrs Bacle and Co., he having preferred to employ Messrs Risso and Co., in the lithographic department of his Map, although at an increased expense of 25 per;cent, that Messrs Bacle and Co. had at first no idea of publishing a Map, nor any subscription thereto, and that the design now on foot was to bring the production of Captain Dwerhagen in to discredit by plagiarisms from his map, &c. Messrs Bacle and Co. deny these assertions.

The Map and pamphlet will, however speak for themselves, and no insinuations can ultimately injure the work should it enjoy the approbation of men of talent, as showing at one glance the geography of that part of South America, which is of any interest to the scientific or mercantile man.

The heat of the weather has b en extreme lately for the time of the year. On the 17th inst. the thermometer was at 80 —and there were numerous bathers in the river.

The continued drought is of serious injury to the cattle, and to vegetation.

The streets of this city during the calm and moonlight evenings of the week have been greatly crouded.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 24TH OF MARCH.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Ann, Waller,	Alfred Barber.	Loading for Liverpool.
Do Iberia, Kirton,	S. Lezica Bros.	do do.
Schr-brig Pursuit, Alexander,	S. Lezica Bros.	do do.
Brig Britannia, Black,	Charles R. Horne,	do do.
Do James, Wright,	Orr and Lamont,	do do.
Do Floraville, Stephenson,	M'Crackan and Jamieson.	Not fixed.
Barque Byker Bruce,	Charles Tayleur and Co.	Discharging.
Ship Tyrian, Cunningham,	S. Lezica Bros.	do.
AMERICAN.		
Do Eliza Henrietta, Raines,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Cornelia, Beard,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	do do.
Do Seneca, Page,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	do for New York.
Do Orient, Ellis,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Do J. Ashman, Cowpland,	John Eschenburg and Co.	do for Philadelphia.
Do Gazelle, Gibson,	W. Rodger, Breed and Co.	do for Boston.
Brig Ruth, Jefferson,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading.
Ship Spartan, Atkins,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	Sold.
Do Henry Hill, Hoyt,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	For Sale.
FRENCH.		
Brig Herminie, Soret,	Garnier and Bros.	Ldg. for Havre de Grace
S. Courrier des Indes, Mourgues	Sebastian Lezica Bros.	do do.
Do Adele, [illegible]arrey,	Blanc and Constantine.	do do.
SARDINIAN.		
Schooner Asunta, Bassori,	J. Gestal.	Loading for Rio Janeiro
Brig Eloisa, Celli,	Duguid, Holland and Co.	Gibraltar.
BREMEN:		
Brig Catherine, Wessels,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Havannah
Do Arion, Geerkin,	do.	do do.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Sophia, Lafrentz,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Havannah.
DUTCH.		
Brig Constant, Van Schie,	Duguid, Holland and Co.	For a port in Europe.
BRAZILIAN.		
B. Campeao da Libertade, Maximino,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Do Paquete del Brazil, Silva,	J. Gestal	do for Bahia.
Do Pensamiento Feliz, J. A. [de los Santos,	Pedro Plomer.	Uncertain.
Do San José Americano, Silva,	C. J. Moreyra.	Loading for Bahia
Do Independiente, Cardozo,	I S. Monteiro.	Discharging.
S-brig Nueva Joaquina, Da Costa	M. A. Ramos.	do.
Scher. Bella Angelica, Cavallos	C. M. Huergo,	do.
PORTUGUESE.		
Schooner-brig Maria, Bautista,	F. Botet.	Loading for Cadiz.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.

Brig Algerine, Captain William Henry Martin.
Packet Frolic, Lieutenant Green, Commader.

FRENCH.

Corvette Emulation, Captain Barral, (Lieutenant de Vaisseau,) (surveying vessel.)
Brig Aigrette, Captain Thavenet.
Schooner (Tender) Etoile de Sud, Captain Santi.

BRAZILIAN.

Schooner Rio de la Plata, Captain Lisboa.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The British brig Swan, Moore, from Liverpool 25th December, with a general cargo, consigned to Messrs Duguid, Holland and Co., overshot the port of Buenos Ayres, (it being a very high tide,) and at half-past 10 on the night of the 18th instant, anchored about 28 miles North of B, Ayres, and as the tide fell she got a ground. The Mate arrived in town on the 19th., and lighters were immediately despatched to her; no damage has been sustained.

She brought the following Passengers.—Messrs Kelton, Giffard, Mc Clement, and Miss Grierson.

The British brig Branston, Bayley, from B. Ayres 4th September, arrived at Gibraltar about 15th November.

The following vessels were expected to sail from Cadiz in all January, for Montevideo or B. Ayres.—British brigs Matchless and Luna, British barque Susannah, Sardinian brig Fiametta.

The British barque Byker is consigned to Charles Tayleur and Co.—the cargo to S. Lezica Bros.

The Argentine brig General Rondeau, Campbell, had arrived at Parnagua from Santos.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

March 15th.—Sardinian brig Penguin, from Gibraltar.

17th.—British brig Guernsey Lilly, Le Maitre, from Tarragona 1st January; Rio Janeiro 2nd instant.

Do do Flora, Le Mesurier, from Cette 29th December.

United States ship Vandalia, from Rio Janeiro.

19th.—Sardinian brig Asunta, from Genoa, 3rd January.

20th.—American ship Exchange, from Baltimore 27th December.

Sailed from Montevideo.

March 20th.—American brig Perseverance, for New York.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

March 19th.—Wind S.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed Sardinian polacre Vigilante, Pino, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by J. Gestal, with 24,800 horns, 1965 quintals of jerked beef, 200 dozen salted tongues, 3000 strings of onions, and some cases of effects.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

11 sail of small craft to the N.

March 20th.—Wind N.N.W.

Arrived Brazilian brig Independiente, Cardozo, from Santos 24th ult., with 1247 bags of sugar, 120 barrels 8 boxes do, 49 bags of rice, &c., to J. S. Monteiro.

National brig Mereeditas, O'Brien, from Rotterdam 16th December; Isle of Mayo 31st January, with 630 fanegas of salt, to John Miller and Co.

British ship Tyrian Cunningham, from Hamburg 28th November; Cadiz 30th December; Montevideo 18th instant, with general cargo and oil, wine, raisins and 147 lastres salt., to S. Lezica Bros.

Passengers.—Señores Francisco Fernandez, Jose Amiel, Gonzales, Benito Chain, (the latter landed at Montevideo.)

1 zumaca and 7 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, wood, &c.

March 21st.—Wind N.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed American brig Emma, Shankland, for Philadephia,—despatched by Grogan, Peacock and Morgan, with 4213 dry hides.

Passenger, Señor Cipriano Gorin.

American ship Triton, Smith, for Boston,—despatched by Noble, Gowland and Co., with 3500 horns, 349 bales with 6282 arrobas of wool, 20 bales cut hides containing 24,000lbs.

National schooner Gratitude, Elsgood, for Bahia Blanca,—despatched by F. Alfaro, with effects and Passengers.

Oriental schooner Invincible, Borche, for Montevideo,—despatched by C. M. Huergo, with effects.

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, for Montevideo.

March 22nd.—Wind N. hazy.

Arrived 2 zumacas and 4 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay with lime, wood, &c.

Sailed American ship St. Peter, Crosby, for Baltimore,—despatched by John Eschenburg and Co., with 8000 horns, 3388 dry hides, 134 bales with 2266 arrobas of wool, 1 do with 70 dozen nutria skins.

Brazilian schooner-brig Vengador, Amorin, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 7600 horns, 1429 quintals jerked beef.

National schooner (pilot boat) Star of the South, Martinez, on a cruise in the river.

Dutch Galliot Maria, Borchers, for Dartmouth for orders,—despatched by F. Halback, with 5000 horns, 2408 salted hides, 350 bales containing 6000 arrobas of wool.

March 23rd.—Wind N. hazy, shifted in the afternoon, to S. blowing hard.

Arrived French Corvette Exploring Ship Emulation, Capt. Barral, (Lieut, de Vaisseau,) from Montevideo.

(This vessel has been lately employed in surveying and sounding the River Plate.

4 zumacas and 8 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime.

Sailed Oriental schooner Aurora and several sails of small craft to the N,

March 24th.—Wind S. blowing hard.

Arrived Brazilian schooner-brig Nueva Joaquina, Da Costa, from Parnagua 2nd inst., with 582 tierces of yerba, 3 dozen plank, to M. A. Ramos.

Brazilian schooner Bella Angelica, Cavallos, from Rio Grande 2nd inst.; Montevideo 22nd., with 665 tierces of yerba, to C. M. Huergo.

National schooner (pilot boat) Star of the South, Martinez, from a cruise in the river, and sailed again.

11 sail of small craft from the Parana Uruguay, with wood, lime, &c.

March 25th.—Wind S.S.W.

Arrived American schooner-brig Emily Cook, Rodgers, from Boston 3rd January; Maldonado 23rd inst., and brought hither part of a general cargo, and fom Maldonado lime, corn, apples, &c., to Davison, Dorr and Co.

Passenger. Mr. Ralph Dorr.

Spoke on 6th February.—In lat. 1. 50. N. long $22\frac{1}{2}$. W. H. B. M's Ship Druid, bound to England.—Chaplain dead.

French ship Auguste, Coutard, from Havre de Grace 2nd January; Island of Mayo February, with general cargo, and about 1000 fanegas salt, to Bertram, Chambers and Co.

(At sun-set the boat was not on shore.)

Sailed British brig Iberia, Kirton, for Liverpool,—despatched by S. Lezica Bros, with 40,000 ox hoofs, 2380 horn tips, 4196 salted hides, (loose,) 176 pipes, 7 half do with 2908 salted hides, 89 dry do, 13 bales with 1900 dozen nutria skins, 12 do with 220 arrobas of horse hair.

Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. George Lord and Son, Mr. Edward Newton, Dr. Hearne.

Sailed from Ensenada on 23rd March.

British ship Simpson, Mathews, for the West Indies,—despatched by Frederic W. Schmaling, with 221 mules, 10 horses and 1 colt.

BIRTH.

On 22nd instant.—The Lady of Stephen Hallet, Esqr. of a son.

DEATHS.

On 27th ultimo.—At the Capilla Mercedes, in the Banda Oriental, after a short illness Mr. William Lawson, a native of Dublin.

On 21st instant.—After a short illness Mr. Philip Parkin, many years a resident in this city.

On 21st.—Daniel—the infant son of Daniel Gowland, Esqr. of this city.

On 21st,—About one P. M. Mr. Robert Utting disappeared from on board the brig Iberia, in the outer roads—he is supposed to have dropped from the cabin window of the said brig, and drowned. This gentleman had been subject to fits of melancholy, and had embarked on board the Iberia, to return to England, from whence he had recently arrived in the brig Britannia—He had resided many years in Buenos Ayres.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION,

BY THOMAS GOWLAND AND Co.

At the Store of the late J. Hyndman,

No. 59, calle de la Piedad.

ON WEDNESDAY 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, will be sold by order of the Trustees to the highest bidder, all the Stock of said Store, consisting of

Superior port, madeira, claret and pontac wine, bottled and in casks.
Rum and cognac in cask.
Gin in cases and stone bottles.
Irish whiskey.
Ale and porter,
Loaf sugar and Brazil do.
Salt, tea, split-peas, oatmeal, groats and sundry other articles.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 126 a 127 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 124 a 125 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 7 a $7\frac{1}{4}$ dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, $7\frac{3}{4}$ a $7\frac{7}{8}$ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, $7\frac{1}{2}$ a $7\frac{5}{8}$ do.
6 per cent. Stock, 59 a 60 per cent.
Bank Shares, 145 a 150 dollars each.
Exchange on England, $6\frac{5}{8}$ a $6\frac{3}{4}$d per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 165 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 350 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 7 a $7\frac{1}{2}$ dollars, per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, best, 35 a 36 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 32 a 34 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 28 a 30 do.
Do. salted, 25 a 26 pesada.
Do. Horse, 10 a 12 dollars each.
Nutria skins, 13 a 18 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, 40 a 43 do.
Wool (common,) $4\frac{3}{4}$ a 5 dollars per arroba.
Hair, long 31 a 33 dollars per arroba.
Do. mixed, 19 a 22 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 13 a 14 dl per quintal.
Horns, 450 a 810 dollars per mil.
Flour, (North America) 41 a 45 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 9 a 10 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during th[e] week 128 dollars. The lowest price, 124 dol[lars]. The highest rate of Exchange upon Englan[d] during the week, $6\frac{3}{4}$. The lowest do. $6\frac{5}{8}$d.